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The following is from a London newspaper. true?—"The Congress of 1864 enacted a law that made a shipowner who brought a slave into the State, a public charge."

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An old offender sentenced to six months in the county jail last evening, was given a cap from the house, which he carried upon the streets. The scoundrel was identified by the police.

Mr Frank P...

of the bungalow of the Albany, of Khan) with heavy duty. At 10.30 reira found the establishment p a wall, fast asleep

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DIRECTORY

JAPAN  
PPINES, &c.,  
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READY FOR CIR-  
only to  
EN B. MORRIS,  
BOWRA & Co.,  
Queen's Road,  
7 & 8, 1869.

CENTS.

The Proposed Mova-  
tail Steam Packets of  
for the Year 1869, as  
Adjutant's Postmaster.

China Mail Office,  
or 26, 1868.

ICE.

Vol. 2 of "NOTES  
CHINA AND JAPAN,"  
China Mail Office,  
1868.

First Vol. (reprint)

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NA MAIL.

Y, MAR. 2, 1869.

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er, 108, etc., etc.

will be recollected

while the number of

expulsion of bad characters from Hong-  
kong, and the prevention of their return  
on the arrival of fresh and ungal-  
blackguardism by the steamers and sail-  
ing junks. The Colony is pretty well  
agreed that there is no want of zeal in  
the proper quarter, even if judgment and  
discretion may sometimes be deemed lack-  
ing. We would therefore recommend as  
s, most fit object upon which to expend  
any surplus energy, the preventive mea-  
sures which are absolutely necessary to  
provide for the effectual keeping out of  
native blackguardism from Hongkong.  
Catching rogues is highly commendable.  
But the police inspector who effectually  
prevented six notoriously bad characters  
from landing here would have rendered  
a greater service than by detecting two  
in the commission of crime. There is  
therefore a wide field for the energy and  
intelligence of the force, and we recom-  
mend the plan pursued at Saigon as a  
model for imitation. To say that the  
respectable classes of Chinese would  
object to the preliminary examination at  
the police office is simple nonsense. They  
do not object the moment they see that  
it protects them as well as foreigners  
from an influx of bad characters. In  
the year 187 (what?) shall we see a  
similar plan adopted in Hongkong?

LOCAL.

The following paragraph appears in a Bos-  
ton newspaper. It is possible that it is  
true. "The California legislature of last  
year enacted a law requiring bonds of every  
shipowner who brings Chinese emigrants  
into the State, that they shall not become  
a public charge. The Pacific Mail Steam-  
ship Company disregarded this absurd law,  
and now suits have been brought against it  
for \$4,924,000 damages, being \$1,000 for  
each Chinese landed without the bond, and  
other suits are preparing."

TO-DAY'S PORT.

Mr May on the Bench.  
Low Chooing Chee, a prisoner of opium,  
was summoned by the Opium Farmers for  
having prepared a greater quantity of the  
drug than he was permitted to do by the  
said farmers. It appears that there is a regu-  
lar scale of fees for permission to prepare  
the drug by housewives, and that 70 cents per  
pound of 30 lbs weight is the basis of that  
scale. Mr. Hazeldan appeared for the  
Opium Farmers. Evidence was produced  
to prove that, instead of boiling 30 lbs  
weight (as reported) he had boiled 60 lbs,  
and this was in contravention of the house-  
wife and the Ordinance. Defendant stated  
that he was very sorry he had done so: he had  
18 lbs of drugs mixed with the opium for  
another man, and he now regretted that he  
did not report the same to the opium farm-  
ers. Mr May imposed a penalty of \$100, in  
default three months imprisonment, the  
opium to be forfeited. Part of this fine,  
and the opium forfeited, were ordered to  
be given to the Farmers.

John A. Baker (2nd officer of the ship  
National Eagle) and John Porter (steer-  
ward of same) were each fined fourteen shil-  
lings, or seven days imprisonment for  
what they termed a "good joke." It ap-  
pears that a Chinese shoemaker went on  
board yesterday to sell shoes, when the de-  
fendants took a pair each, refused to pay  
for the same, and then swore they had  
never taken them. The attempt to pass it off  
as a "joke" failed most completely.  
An old offender received a well-deserved  
sentence of six months' hard labor for hav-  
ing last evening snatched an ornamented  
cap from the head of a child who was being  
carried upon the back of a woman. The  
second was identified as an old offender.  
Mr Frank Pereira, broker and inhabitant of  
the Bangkok farthest up the Hill in rear  
of the Albany, charged his witness (Peer  
Khan) with having been found asleep on  
duty. At 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, Mr Pe-  
reira found the colored defender of the  
establishment passed off against a  
wall fast asleep. This was not denied  
by the defendant; and accordingly the  
Magistrate fined the watchman in the sum  
of ten shillings, in default seven days' hard  
labor. The fine was paid.

Mr Dale, broker, Peddar's Hill, had one  
of these interesting disputes with chair-  
coolies as to hire the other day, which  
resulted in a summons and cross-summons.  
Both came on for hearing to-day. Mr Dale  
engaged four coolies at 8.30 a.m.; on Satur-  
day, two of whom were dismissed at 3 p.m.,  
the other two being kept till 8 p.m.; at  
hours for two first, and 9 1/2 hours for the  
second two coolies. Complainant paid \$1  
to account that day, and told the coolies to  
return for the balance in the morning; at  
which time 4s 6 cents were returned, and a  
great row was made by the coolies. "Cool-  
ies explained the row they had made by  
saying that they expected complainant  
would have paid them a few cents more for  
having worked hard." The Magistrate fined  
each of those noisy gentlemen \$2, with the  
option of seven days in Gaol.

The cross-summons was of course dis-  
missed, as Mr Dale never refused to pay  
the coolies' fare, as alleged in the summons.  
A chair-coolie was charged by Inspector  
Hampson on suspicion of having stolen a  
pair of shoes from the house of Mr Bush,  
Queen's Road East; but the case was re-  
manded to allow a subpoena to issue for  
the appearance of Mr Bush to give evi-  
dence.

George Buckingham, an unemployed  
steward, was placed in dock this afternoon,  
charged with having picked \$35 in notes  
from the pocket of a marine of the *Melville*,  
named Jackson, at the Bombay Tavern,  
last night. William Olex, a gambling  
house watchman, was found tampering  
with the witness in this case; and he was  
placed in the dock on the charge sheet,  
for having attempted to intimidate the  
witness.

A remanded case of Inspector Daly's,  
in which four Chinese are charged with hav-  
ing been concerned in the robbery of a  
quantity of opium (80 balls) from a boat  
in the Harbour about the 7th February,  
was resumed. The fourth prisoner is (or  
was) a police constable employed at Sov-  
kewan; he is implicated by holding a pro-  
misory note for \$50 from the ship at which  
the opium was sold. It appears that the  
evidence in this case depends in great mea-  
sure on the admissions made by the three  
other prisoners, who deny having been in  
the robbery, but admit having got a share  
of it. Cautions were given to the  
prisoners previous to their admissions.  
The case was remanded.

THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Court Paper for Wednesday, 3rd March,  
at 11 a.m.  
Adjourned Special Criminal Sessions.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

(Before the Hon. H. J. Baker.)  
March 2, 1869.

Leung Alap v. J. M. d'Almada, \$2.80.  
For wages as cook. The defence was that  
plaintiff had left his employ without due  
notice. Plaintiff, on 9th February, said  
that defendant had better get another cook;  
and then, on the 12th of the same month  
(three days after), he left his employ with-  
out a word on either side.

Plaintiff asserted that he gave notice on  
the 7th January, but that defendant would  
not allow him to go until he got another  
cook; his wages were \$7.

His Honor said that he was of opinion  
that sufficient notice had not been given—  
servants said every day that their masters  
had better get other servants, but that was  
no notice—and he would therefore give  
judgment to the defendant.

Poong Achew v. H. W. Hohnholt and Tai  
Loe, \$500, for money lent. Mr Hazeldan  
appeared for the plaintiff.

Defendants are partners and carry on the  
business of a provision shop at the Praya  
Central, and Tai Loe (the Chinese partner)  
had borrowed the above sum from the  
plaintiff for this business. Tai Loe admit-  
ted the debt, but Hohnholt contended that  
the money had been borrowed without his  
consent, that he had never seen the plain-  
tiff, knew nothing of him, and denied all  
liability however. He grounded his non-  
liability upon an agreement of partnership  
and an advertisement published in the  
"Shinney Mail," the Chinese papers, and the  
"English Daily Press," which clearly laid  
down that no claim (for borrowed money)  
could be well grounded unless signed by  
both parties. Tai Loe (said Hohnholt)  
kept the books, collected the money, and  
did pretty much as he liked; his (Hohnholt's)  
name was nothing in the business.

His Honor, however, explained that was  
a laying down of the law. It would be a  
monstrous doctrine that each partner  
should not be liable for the acts of the other;  
Mr Hohnholt did not seem to understand  
the law of partnership.

Defendant (Hohnholt), on being shown  
the entry in the books of the firm, written  
in English, said that, though he had seen  
the entry, and thereby knew that the mo-  
ney had been borrowed by the firm, he did  
not know whether it had been paid back or  
not. The shop had now come to a stand-  
still, and just as he was leaving the part-  
nership, he got a summons for \$500.

His Honor remarked that there might  
have been some difficulty in the case had  
not the entries been made in the books of the  
firm in a readable way and in a language  
which defendant (Hohnholt) understood very  
well. It was open to Hohnholt to object  
at the time. He would give judgment for  
the plaintiff; but no costs of attorney would  
be allowed, as the money had never been  
asked from one of the defendants (Hohnholt).

Mr O. H. Horden, from the Colonial  
Treasury, appeared as plaintiff in five suits  
for taxes against Chinese. Judgment was  
given for the Treasury in each case.

Charles F. Senburg v. E. Verrill, \$40.—  
In this case judgment went by default.

A. McDonald v. S. G. Morden, \$20.65,  
for damage done to two coals of com-  
position.—Defendant is master of the ship  
*Southern Cross*, and the coals alleged to be  
damaged were brought from London to this  
port in the said vessel for the plaintiff.  
The claim was made up by leakage, survey,  
now coals, auction expenses and coolie  
hire, &c. His Honor suggested an amicable  
arrangement, as the Captain (defendant)  
admitted a part of the claim; but plaintiff  
refused to accept \$3 of the sum offered.

The case was then gone into, His Honor  
advising very strictly to the rules of the  
Court as applied to the plaintiff. Damage  
being admitted, the matters in dispute were  
the survey, auction expenses, and coolie  
hire. His Honor refused to look at the  
survey, as Captain M'Murdo (the Surveyor)  
was not in attendance: the surveyor was a  
very important witness as to the state of  
the coals, and the rule was that he should  
be subpoenaed. His Honor also questioned  
the right of plaintiff to produce letters  
which passed between him and the ship's  
agents (Messrs Ray & Co.); and he was not  
clear on the point of the auction—why  
should coolie-hire be charged on the coals,  
when the plaintiff had himself bought them  
in at Mr Armstrong's auction room?

The survey and coolie-hire back from auction  
would be struck out at all events.  
Plaintiff here explained that the com-  
position was a patent for machinery, and  
about half a cwt. had been lost by leakage;  
the coals were sent to auction because the  
Captain and the agents refused to admit  
anything; and besides the Captain promised  
at the auction room to pay any claim  
made.

Defendant denied his liability in more  
than about fourteen lbs. for leakage, and  
\$4 for two new coals. The survey was un-  
necessary, and the market value of that  
patent solution was nil; he had admitted  
the damage, and offered to pay for new  
coals, while he also considered \$2.50 an  
absurd charge for coolie-hire—a dollar was  
plenty.

His Honor, after hearing the evidence  
of Mr J. Ray (ship's agent), Mr Wilson  
(plaintiff's clerk) and the parties themselves  
—said that he would give \$2.50 for the  
leakage, \$1.25 for coolie-hire, and \$4 for  
the coals, in all \$7.75. Judgment was ac-  
cordingly given for that amount, and no  
costs were allowed.

Yong Sam and another, Yim Sheung  
and another v. O. L. Volkman, \$6.—These  
were two claims of \$3 each for chair-hire  
on the three Race-days. Defendant said  
he agreed for sixty cents a day; and the  
coolies wished to get more. His Honor re-  
marked that 75 cents was surely the proper  
rate; but after some conversation, 60 cents  
for each chair only were allowed.

Taxi independence is to be found where  
a person contracts his desire within the  
limits of his fortune.

The first vessel of any size to pass through  
the Suez Canal was the French war-ship  
*Levenet*, which passed through on its way  
to the naval station of Mayotte, at the time  
when Earl Mayo and Lord Napier of Mag-  
dala were inspecting the Canal. It is now  
said to be proved that vessels can steam  
slowly without tugging from the one sea to  
the other.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

CHINA SEA DIRECTORY.

GULF OF SIAM-BATAVIA STRAIT.  
[All Bearings are Magnetic.]  
GULF OF SIAM.

John Wade Rock.—Commander Fitz-  
roy, of H. M. Gun-vessel *Albatross*, in making a  
passage from Singapore to Bangkok recently  
passed over and carefully searched about  
the position ascribed to the *John Wade*  
rock, in lat. 10° 40' N., long. 101° 48' E.,  
but no sign of danger could be discovered.  
This very doubtful rock has been frequen-  
tly looked for by other vessels with the like  
result, and its existence is altogether dis-  
credited by those accustomed to the naviga-  
tion of the Gulf of Siam.

*Enamuel Reef*, said to lie in lat. 11° 48'  
N., long. 101° 18' E., was also searched for  
in the *Albatross* with no better success; nothing  
like danger could be met with in the lo-  
cality. Captain Bush, Harbour Master at  
Bangkok, was sent by the Siam Government  
on a steamer to search for this reef; he was  
accompanied by the officer of the *Enamuel*  
who made the observations. Captain Bush  
reports that after a careful search for nearly 3 days, under very favorable  
circumstances—the mountain of Chong  
Sumit, of which a bearing had been taken  
from the *Enamuel*, being plainly visible—  
he was unable to discover anything like  
danger in the vicinity. He was informed  
by the Officer of the ship that the supposed  
rock was seen from aloft only, and not  
from the deck, and was sure that the look-  
out man was deceived by some temporary  
appearance—such, for instance, as might  
be caused by a tide ripple, or shoal of fish.

*Reported Shoal.* The position of a  
shoal reported, in 1864, to lie in lat. 11° 50'  
N., long. 101° 10' E., was passed over in  
the *Albatross*, the soundings on and near the  
spot were 20 fathoms. This doubtful dan-  
ger appears to have found a place on the  
chart from very insufficient data.

Remarks.—There appears to be, indeed,  
nothing beyond the shadow of a reason for  
crediting the existence of any one of the  
above mentioned dangers, while on the  
other hand there is a very strong presump-  
tive evidence that none of them really  
exist. In the first place, Captain Orton, of  
the *Albatross*, who has made two voyages to  
last seven years, states that he has passed  
over and near to the whole of the above po-  
sitions many times, anxiously looking out  
for dangers, but never discovering any.  
Captain Orton has kept very careful records  
of his voyages, and the numerous tracks  
upon his charts show that it would have  
been next to an impossibility for his vessel  
to have escaped accident had any of them  
really existed. Then there is the impor-  
tant fact that many hundreds of sailing ves-  
sels proceed up and down the Gulf every  
year, and none, with the exception of the  
*John Wade*, and there is no proof that she  
was lost from striking on a rock, having  
met with an accident near any of the lo-  
calities referred to.

*Concor Reef*, a sunken reef upon which  
the Bremen barque of that name was to-  
tally lost in February 1860, was reported to  
lie in lat. 10° 42' N., long. 102° 45' E.  
Navigating Lieutenant Ellis of H. M. S.  
*Rifleman* was recently sent in H. M. Gun-  
boat *Wesol* to determine the exact position  
of this danger. Bad weather prevented the  
complete accomplishment of this object, but  
a patch of 9 fathoms, with 15 to 20 around  
it, was discovered about 3 miles eastward  
of the position given above in lat. 10° 41'  
N., long. 102° 54' E. Lieutenant Ellis be-  
lieves also that he saw the reef near the  
patch, but the wind and sea were too high to  
allow him to decide the matter positively,  
and he was reluctantly compelled to relin-  
quish the search. There appears to be no  
doubt, however, that the reef exists near  
the spot indicated, and the locality must be  
avoided.

*The Bar and Entrance of the Menam*  
*River* have lately been surveyed by  
Lieutenant Ellis. The depths on the bar  
remain the same as at the period of the  
*Saracen's* survey, in 1856, but the 3-fathoms  
line outside it is about 1/2 of a mile nearer  
the shore, and the shallow water inside the  
fishing stakes appears to have extended  
about the same distance in the same direc-  
tion. The mangrove on the eastern bank  
at the entrance has grown out over the  
flat about a quarter of a mile, but the  
breadth of the navigable channel remains  
the same. The strong ebb and freshes  
have swept farther to the eastward than  
the mouth of the river, while the elbow of the  
West flat is now a mile northward of its  
former position; thus altering the direction  
of the channel inside the fishing stakes.

Directions.—The leading mark for cross-  
ing the bar given on the chart, viz.: "The high  
trees on East and West points in one,"  
cannot now be distinguished; the best plan  
is to bring the clump of high trees on West  
point—which appears like a mound, and is  
the first land seen on making the river—to  
bear North, and cross the bar, keeping it on  
that bearing till near the fishing stakes.  
Having passed through the station a N. E.  
by E. bearing, course should be steered  
until the look-out house, just outside West  
point, bears N. W. 1/2 N., when the vessel  
should be edged away to the northward.  
A red roofed house, about a mile inside the  
entrance of the river, bearing N. W., leads  
close along the northern edge of the West  
flat; it must therefore bear to the westward  
of N. W. to clear it.

It should be borne in mind that the sound-  
ings become hard when nearing the East  
banks, which are composed principally of  
sand, and very soft when nearing the West  
flat, which is all soft mud.  
Lieutenant Ellis searched in vain for the  
four piles of stones mark across the mouth  
of the river, and said to have to have a  
little as three feet over them. He found  
one mass of stones about two-thirds of the  
way across the channel on the eastern side,  
but over which was 1 1/2 fathoms at low  
water; he could find no less water anywhere  
about the entrance.

BALABAC STRAIT.

*Balabac Island.*—The survey of the  
west coast of this island has been com-  
pleted, and dangerous reefs and shoals found  
to extend off it for a distance of nearly 7  
miles.  
The Slaty Island of Hornburgh, in about  
lat. 7° 45' N., long. 110° 47' E., does not  
exist; 94 fathoms were obtained on its spot.

Balambangan Island.

The west coast of this island was also surveyed. A shore

\* See Admiralty Charts Gulf of Siam, Nos. 999,  
2414, 2721, 2722.

\* See Admiralty Charts China Sea Sheet 2,  
and Palawan Island.

reef fronts the whole of it; extending off  
about a quarter of a mile at the southern  
part, but from the bay at the northern part  
to a distance of nearly 2 1/2 miles.  
From the north point of the island, the  
shore reef projects half a mile, and a 3-  
fathoms patch lies a mile off it; the point  
should not therefore be approached nearer  
than a mile and a half.

*Balabac Strait.*—Considerable progress  
has been made with the survey of this  
Strait, but pending its completion, when a  
full description will be published, it seems  
only necessary to warn navigators that the  
southern edge of the large reef extending  
from the Mangsee islands, far to the west-  
ward, projects a mile farther southward  
than it is shown to do on the Admiralty  
Chart. The strait must be navigated with  
great caution.

JOHN WM. REED,  
Staff-Commander, in charge  
of China Sea Survey.

H. M. Surveying vessel *Rifleman*,  
Singapore, 21st Dec., 1868.

MR. ALABASTER ON MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The Foreign Office has issued the annual  
series of commercial reports from her Brit-  
annic Majesty's consuls in China. Among  
these is one from Mr. Chaloner Alabaster,  
Acting Vice-Consul at Chefoo, and he  
takes occasion in his report this year to no-  
tice the missionary operations in his dis-  
trict—the London Missionary Society and the  
Baptist Missionary Society—are repre-  
sented, each of them, by an energetic mis-  
sioner at work in the district. He says that  
these Missionaries live away from the town  
in villages. In its neighbourhood they are  
not only un molested, but have, by their  
moderation, piety and charity, obtained  
considerable influence. "The Mandarins,"  
says the Vice-Consul, "feel no jealousy of  
their progress, as they make no attempts to  
interpose between the converts and their  
natural authorities. The literati feel no  
apprehension, as they do not direct their  
efforts against the traditions handed down  
by the sages and scholars of antiquity; and  
the common people look up to them with  
feelings of gratitude for the assistance al-  
ways readily extended in times of sickness  
or distress." The Vice-Consul adds:—"I  
do not think that the progress of a religion  
is fairly shown by tables giving the number  
of nominal Christians, but I am convinced  
that the mission work is advancing, as I  
hear on all sides good reports of the En-  
glish missionaries. Their schools are filled,  
and the attendance at the chapels each Sun-  
day appears larger than on that preceding;  
and so long as they continue devoting their  
efforts to making their listeners Christians,  
and not members of religious organizations,  
I have little doubt that their labours will  
continue as successful as they have been  
heretofore." Roman Catholicism is putting  
forth every energy to gain control in China.  
It is known that the Chinese Government  
has restored to the Jesuits vast amounts of  
property which were confiscated 200 years  
ago. The whole empire has been divided  
into twenty-four Catholic missions, govern-  
ed by nineteen bishops and five prefects  
apostolic, of Italian, French, Spanish, and  
Belgian nationalities. Each bishop has  
under him not less than four European  
missionaries, and some of them have up-  
wards of twenty. Each mission is subdivi-  
ded into districts, according to the number  
of native Christians varies from 2,000 up to  
20,000 in each mission. Twenty-four col-  
leges are maintained, in which natives are  
taught Latin, philosophy, and theology.  
Numerous schools and orphanages are also  
established. The most important college is  
kept by Germans and Italians near Shanghai,  
and has three hundred pupils, who are  
taught literature, painting, drawing, and  
music. To take the degrees. Several  
printing establishments are in operation,  
under the direction of missionaries, and  
works on mathematics and theology are pub-  
lished. Several parts of the Bible have  
been translated into Chinese, and printed;  
but always with explanatory notes, and  
with a dictionary in Latin and Mandarin.  
The Sisters of charity have establishments,  
situated at or near to various important  
centres. In Canton, a cathedral is rapidly  
approaching completion, which for architec-  
tural finish and magnificent proportions will  
be unrivalled in the empire, and com-  
pare favorably with almost any similar  
structure in the West.

THE KING OF BURMAH.

We have already given some particulars  
of the eccentricities of the above potentate.  
London morning paper contains the fol-  
lowing:—  
To some extent the repeated convulsions  
which occurred at Mandalay are not the  
King's fault. The officials about him are  
less tolerant of foreign interference than  
their master has been made to be by ex-  
perience. But he is himself guilty of conduct  
from time to time which no representative of  
a civilized Power can approve, and it is only  
by the utmost stretch of official considera-  
tion that forbearance is observed. The  
accounts from the capital received by last  
state that affairs there were drifting  
from bad to worse. "The King, shortly  
after informing Mr. Martin that he would  
not interfere if one of his sons became a  
Christian, has himself resorted to the  
punishment of crucifixion. An old Bur-  
mese teacher having made some remarks



## For Sale

**SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE.**  
In 2 Volumes, by Revd. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, is for Sale at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.  
Price, \$5.00.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-68

**FOR SALE.**  
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & Co.  
For further particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

**FATHAM'S BRANDY** in 1 doz. cases.  
" SHERRY " 3  
" PORT " 1  
" CLARET " 2  
" BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

**STEAM COALS.**  
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.  
ENGLISH—London-derry West Hartley.  
Davison's West Hartley, Strakers' West Hartley.  
WELSH—Blangware Marthry.  
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 18, 1866.

**FOR SALE.**  
YELLOW METAL 16 to 23 oz. and Nails.  
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, September 16, 1868. 16

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Ex "Lotus."  
WIRE ROPE from 1 in. to 3 in. Galvanized Jib HANKS, 2 in. to 3½ in. Superior Bottled ALE and Guinness' STOUT. Pump LEATHER.  
Apply to FAWCETT & Co.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1869. 4

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BASS'S BEER, quarts and pints. Allsopp's BEER.  
Champagne ALE.  
Bridge's PORTER.  
Pale India STOUT.  
French FATHIES.  
Imperial PILSNER.  
TOBACCO and CIGARS.  
SHERRY—PORT—CHAMPAGNE.  
Yellow SOAP.  
Toilet SETS.  
TURPENTINE—Paint OIL—CANVAS &c., &c.  
A small portable PUMP, with HOSE complete.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.  
Commercial Bank Buildings,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, January 6, 1869.

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THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal Steamers on the most reasonable terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals now on board in this Harbour or from fresh Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong September 22, 1868. 22

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500 Barrels PORTLAND CEMENT.  
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FEW Bags of Mocha COFFEE, @ \$7 per bag of 28 lb.  
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COALS suitable for Household purposes.  
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MUMM & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELE, cils. and pils.  
Oillingworth's SHERRY and PORT.  
CHAMBERTIN, WHISKY.  
WINE & FINE'S BRANDY.  
ALLISON'S ALE, draught and bottle.  
BARCLAY & GUNN'S STOUT.  
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Hongkong November 20, 1867.

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UNTZ's Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and NAILS.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)







